Message

From: Lindstrom, Andrew [/O=EXCHANGELABS/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=04BF7CF26AA44CE29763FBC1C1B2338E-LINDSTROM, ANDREW]
Sent: 3/2/2017 8:34:59 PM
To: Penelope.rice@fda.hhs.gov
Subject: Thank you
Attachments: Schaider et al 2017.pdf

Penelope,

It was great to hear the summary of your research in today's government PFAS call. A couple of things that I thought I heard you say caught my attention.

The first was that I think you mentioned that said the REACH dossier on GenX very interesting. Is this the document you were referring to?

"Evaluation of substances used in the GenX technology by Chemours, Dordrecht"

If not, could you please send me the report you are referring to?

Also, you discussed how to your knowledge no long chain PFAS are permissible or found to be present in current use food contact paper.

Have you seen the recent paper attached above by Schaider et al.?

We analyzed a subset of 20 samples using LC/TOF MS methods to provide more specific identification of individual PFASs and to validate the results of the PIGE analyses. The most commonly detected types of PFASs were PFCAs (e.g., PFOA and PFHxA), PFSAs (e.g., PFBS), and fluorotelomer sulfonates (e.g., 6:2 FTS) (Table S5). Six of the 20 samples (collected in 2014 and 2015) contained detectable levels of PFOA, even though U.S. manufacturers voluntarily agreed to stop distributing products containing C8 perfluorinated compounds for food contact purposes in interstate commerce in 2011 through a U.S. FDA initiative.[60] Unknown polyfluorinated compounds were indicated by a homologous series of compounds whose molecular weight differed by 49.9968 (accurate mass of the $-CF_2$ group) and/or had a negative mass defect. Total peak areas for known and unknown PFASs varied by more than 3 orders of magnitude. For many samples, the signal for unknown polyfluorinated compounds was similar to, and sometimes much larger than, the signal for known PFAS compounds, suggesting that a substantial portion of organofluorine in these samples cannot be ascribed to known PFASs.

These six samples had PFOA confirmed with an authentic standard, and several longer chain carboxylates were also apparently detectable but not confirmed.

Given the comparatively crude mixtures that are applied to food contact papers, it is not too surprising that at least some long chain PFAS can still be found. I am also very interested relatively large amount of unidentified PFAS that are present in many of these samples.

It was a very interesting meeting this morning and I greatly appreciated your contribution.

Thank you very much,

Andy